



Central Intelligence Agency headquarters is a \$46,000,000 complex near McLean, Virginia.

New CIA Head Developed Polaris

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AFTER ATTENDING Palm Sunday services at Johnson City last weekend, President Lyndon B. Johnson drove to his boyhood home to see how a lawn irrigation project was getting along. With him was a jovial, stocky, red-haired man whose presence in Texas was a puzzle to reporters.

The stranger was immediately recognized as William Francis (Red) Raborn Jr., a 59-year-old retired admiral who was the officer responsible for developing the submarine-launched Polaris missile system for the Navy.

Later that day, at a one-room schoolhouse near the LBJ ranch, the President said he was appointing Admiral Raborn to succeed John A. McCone as Director of Central Intelligence and chief intelligence officer to the President.

IN THAT sylvan setting by the Pedernales river, where bluebonnets herald the spring, Mr. Johnson also announced that he would name Richard McG. Helms, 52, to be deputy director of central intelligence. Raborn and Helms were standing at the President's side as he gave out the news.

The appointments, which are subject to confirmation by the Senate, will give new top direction to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), a controversial organization that conducts worldwide activities about which it says very little.

President Harry S. Truman, in taking over the presidency, had difficulty getting the intelligence information he needed. In 1946 he formed the "National Intelligence Authority" to co-ordinate the work. It set up an operational component known as the "Central Intelligence Group," which functioned in 1946 and 1947.

Congress passed the National Security Act in 1947 and the Central Intelligence Agency Act two years later. The legislation authorized the CIA to be established and permitted the CIA, because of its nature, to operate with a high degree of secrecy and financial freedom.

Under the law, the Director of Central Intelligence and the deputy, or No. 2 man, are appointed by the President. In 1953 Congress provided that these appointees could be either civilian or military, but that the two posts could not be occupied simultaneously by military people, whether active or on retired status.

Thus Mr. Johnson's naming of Admiral Raborn, who retired from active duty in 1963 and became vice president of Aerojet General Corp. at Pasadena, Calif., made it obligatory that the deputy post, to which he named Helms, be occupied by a civilian.

The present deputy director of central intelligence is Lt. Gen. Marshall S. Carter, 55, an army officer and former aid to Gen. George C. Marshall. Carter will leave the CIA and return to the Pentagon for new duties.

ADMIRAL RABORN, who, like the President, was born in Texas, is a 1928 Naval Academy graduate and aviator who was decorated for conspicuous gallantry as executive officer on the carrier Hancock in the Pacific in World War II.

Raborn is very popular on Capitol Hill. He is re-



garded as an extremely able manager, skilled at the application of computer techniques to large and complex tasks.

Raborn supported the candidacy of Mr. Johnson in last fall's presidential campaign. He appeared on a paid television show that was sponsored by scientists, engineers and physicians who favored Mr. Johnson over the Republican candidate, Senator Barry Goldwater.

"He's just not smart enough to be president of the United States," Raborn said of Goldwater in the course of the tv program.

Admiral Raborn will be the seventh director of central intelligence and the fifth military man to hold the post. The first director was R. Adm. Sidney W. Souers of St. Louis, a reservist who served from January 1946 to June 1947.

Basically, the job of the central intelligence director is a threefold one: He is head of the Central Intelligence Agency, the co-ordinator of all United States intelligence activities, and the President's principal intelligence officer.

In theory at least, the intelligence apparatus and its chief do not recommend policy. Their task is to provide accurate and timely information to the President and the National Security Council, which is headed by the President and includes the Vice President, the Secretaries of State and Defense, and the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning.

Neither the CIA's personnel strength nor its annual expenditures are made public. The CIA is said unofficially to have 12,000 employees and its monetary outlay has been reported at a half billion dollars a year. On such matters, the CIA has no comment.

The CIA headquarters is a huge concrete and steel structure that nestles in the Virginia hills, partly hidden by forest, across the Potomac from Washington near

McLean. It cost \$46,000,000 and is a structure not easily concealed.

Helms, who is regarded as a very capable and level-headed professional, has been with the CIA since its inception. He was born at St. David's, Pa., won a Phi Beta Kappa key at Williams College, worked as a newspaper correspondent and was a naval officer with the OSS during World War II.

He was promoted by President Johnson from his post as deputy director for plans. It has been reported that he was among those at CIA who disagreed with the decision in 1961 to support the Cuban effort at the Bay of Pigs. The plans division controls such "special operations."

The CIA has an executive director-comptroller, Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, and three other deputy directors who have charge of functional responsibilities within the agency. They are:

Deputy director for intelligence—Ray S. Cline, 46. He was born at Anderson, Ill., received his bachelor's and master's degrees and a Ph.D. in international relations, all at Harvard. Like Helms, he was with the Navy and the OSS in World War II. He joined the CIA in 1949 and has been deputy director for intelligence since 1962.

Deputy director for science and technology — Albert D. Wheelon, 36. He was born at Moline, Ill. He got his bachelor's degree at Stanford University and a Ph.D. in physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been a consultant to the President's scientific advisory board since 1960. He joined the CIA in 1962 and got his present post in August, 1963.

Deputy director for support—Col. Lawrence K. White, 53, a retired regular Army officer. White was born at Union City, Tenn., was graduated from West Point in 1933. He won the Distinguished Service Cross and other decorations in the Pacific fighting in World War II. He was wounded in action and retired for combat disability. He joined the CIA in 1947, has been in charge of logistics since 1952.

IT WILL BE part of Raborn's job, as the President's chief intelligence officer, to give Mr. Johnson daily intelligence re-

ports and periodic estimates of the situation, based not only on the CIA's own sources but on information obtained by various other intelligence agencies of the government.

These agencies are co-ordinated by the Director of Central Intelligence through the United States Intelligence Board of which he is chairman. The board meets once a week at CIA headquarters in Virginia.

Under McCone, the chairman has sat on the board as impartial co-ordinator of all intelligence and the CIA has been represented by his deputy, General Carter. The board's other members at present are:

Thomas L. Hughes, director of intelligence and research, Department of State.

Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, USAF director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense. The DIA was established by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara in 1961 to integrate and co-ordinate intelligence work of the armed services.

Lt. Gen. Gordon A. Blake, director of the National Security Agency, Department of Defense. This is a highly secret agency reported to deal with the making and breaking of codes.

Howard C. Brown Jr., assistant general manager for administration, the Atomic Energy Commission.

Alan H. Belmont, assistant to the director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Force regularly attend the weekly meetings at CIA headquarters as "service intelligence observers." they are at present:

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Denholm, acting assistant chief of staff for intelligence, Department of the Army.

Rear Adm. Rufus L. Taylor, assistant chief of naval operations (intelligence), Department of the Navy.

Major Gen. Jack E. Thomas, assistant chief of staff (intelligence), United States Air Force.

The board's "national intelligence estimates" may or may not be unanimous. Participants have the right of dissent. The information is the product of a co-ordinated effort that costs several billion dollars a year, by estimate, and the consumer is the National Security Council headed by the President.

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